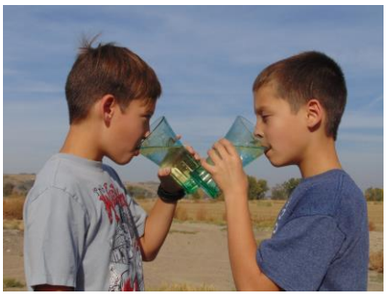


CITY OF HEYBURN

PWS #ID5340006
Annual Water Quality Report
For Calendar Year 2017

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and continuously strive to ensure that it looks, smells, and tastes great.

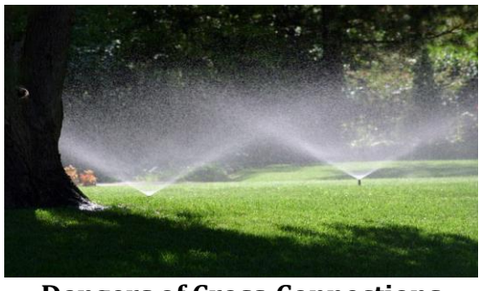
City of Heyburn Water Department
P.O. Box 147
Heyburn, ID 83336
Eric Christensen (208) 431-2911
Population Served: 3,000
Connections: 1,361
Ground Water Sources: Wells #2, #3 and #4
Date of Distribution: April 18th, 2018

This report has been designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. We are happy to report that our drinking water meets or exceeds federal and state requirements. In 2017 we were required to conduct over 100 water quality tests for more than 30 constituents to ensure our drinking water continues to be safe for you and your family. We did detect coliform indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and correct any problems that were found during these assessments. We conducted a Level 1 Assessment and took two corrective actions to ensure any defects were identified and addressed. We wish to stress that at no time were you or your family at risk.

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants** such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **1-800-426-4791** or at its website, http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.
To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Dangers of Cross-Connections

Community water supplies are continuously jeopardized by cross-connections unless appropriate valves, known as backflow prevention devices, are installed and maintained. Tampering with any water system is a violation of federal law. Idaho State Rules for Drinking Water Systems states "*There shall be no connection between the distribution system and any pipes, pumps, hydrants, water-loading stations, or tanks whereby unsafe water or other contaminating materials may be discharged or drawn into a public water system.*" (IDAPA 58.01.08.07). For that reason, all residents using underground sprinkler systems for landscape irrigation are required to have backflow prevention devices installed and inspected every year. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in your water being turned off. **Contact Eric Christensen at 208-431-2911 for additional information and assistance.**

The City of Heyburn invites all residents to attend its City Council meetings where topics concerning matters related to water, water projects, and other important issues may be discussed. City Council meetings are regularly held the **second and fourth Wednesday** of each month
Please contact the City Clerk at **(208) 679-8158** for additional information.

SOURCE WATER PROTECTION IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Source water is untreated water from surface and ground sources. Ground water is water from rain or snow that seeps into the ground and pools in cracks and spaces beneath the earth's surface. It is a valuable resource as it is the sole source of drinking water for the City of Heyburn. Ground water supplies are not endless and can be depleted. Human activities can pollute them so severely that the damage may be very difficult and costly to clean up. **Source Water Protection is simply protecting the sources of water from contamination or over-use**. We can protect our sources of water by managing the influence on them from natural and human activities to ensure water quality and water quantity is maintained. There are lots of things each of us can do, voluntarily, to help safeguard our most precious resource, such as:

- **Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides** – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source. *Please be sure to read the directions and apply only the correct amount.*
- **Please pick up** after your pets; not only is it unsightly, it's a health hazard. Just one pound of dog poop contains 10,000,000 bacteria. Yep, that's 10 billion!
- **Conserve water** use by watering in the early morning and consider applying mulch around your plants to help keep the soil cooler.
- Use an empty tuna can to **measure the amount of water your sprinklers are applying to your lawn**. Lawns only need about 1.5 inches of water a week.
- **Try setting your lawnmower to a height of 4-5 inches**. Cutting your lawn at a higher height will conserve water, shade the lawns roots better, and your lawn will be healthier overall.

What is in my Drinking Water?

The City of Heyburn Water Department routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water in accordance with federal and state regulations. The Constituent Table below shows the detection of the following constituents in your drinking water for the period of January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017. Although many more contaminants were tested for, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. The U.S. EPA or the state of Idaho requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, through representative, may be more than one year old. This table provides information on your drinking water quality. Definitions are provided after the table.

CONSTITUENT TABLE

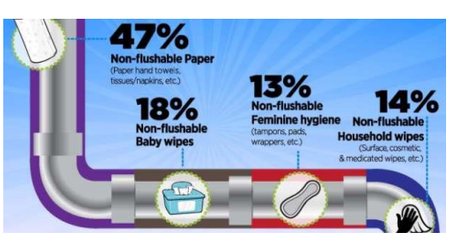
Constituent	Sample Date	Violation (Yes/No)	MCL, TT, or MRDL	MCLG or MRDLG	Your Water	Range	Typical Sources of Contamination and Health Effects Language
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	**No**	10	0	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production.
Barium (ppm)	2017	**No**	2	2	0.34	0.23 – 0.34	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	**No**	4	4	1.05	0.58 – 1.05	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate, measured as nitrogen (ppm)	2017	**No**	10	10	0.55	0.55	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTANTS & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
Chlorine, as C12 (ppm)	2017	**No**	4	4	0.1	0.02 – 0.1	Water additive used to control microbes. There is increasing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. 0.1 ppm was the highest amount detected in June 2017; the 12-month average for 2017 was 0.038 ppm.
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS							
Total coliform (RTCR) (% positive samples/month)	2017	**No**	1	0	0	0 - 0	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacterium may be present.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

In the following table you will find terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we have provided the following definitions:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MNR (Monitored Not Regulated)
MPL (State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level)
MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal): The level of a drinking water disinfection below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
ppb (Parts per billion): One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or one penny in $10 million.
ppm (Parts per million): One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or one penny in $10,000. Milligrams per liter (mg/L).
RTCT (Revised Total Coliform Rule)
TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Toilets are for two things. Being a garbage can is not one of them.



https://eponline.com/Articles/2015/08/11/The-Flushed-Wipes-Issue-Clarified.aspx?Page=1

In the wipes category, 93 percent of wipes sold are not designed to be flushed, not marketed to be flushed, and contain disposal instructions to not flush. These non-flushables include baby wipes, hard-surface cleaning wipes, anti-bacterial wipes, facial wipes, and many other kinds of wipes.

What NOT to Flush

- **Diapers, non-flushable Baby wipes, facial or disinfectant wipes**
- **Paper towels, tissue, napkins**
- **Non-flushable feminine hygiene products or their applicators**
- **Dental floss, QTips, condoms, plastics, cotton balls or cotton swabs**
- **Pharmaceuticals, over-the-counter medications, vitamins**
- **Kitty litter, paste waste, oil, grease, food**